PARTIAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE MURDERED NEGRESS.

Got Here Last Tuesday, but No Trace of Muttlated Body Was Discovered in Front of the New York Bank Note Company's Building, to Sixth Avenue, Sanday Morning-Robbery Was Probably the Motive for the Crime-She Had 830, Which She Carried in Her Bosom Who Killed Her, Where She Was Killed, and How Her Body Came to Bo Where It Was Is Still a Mystery.

A step-a very small one-was taken yesterday toward the solution of the mystery sur-rounding the murder of the young negross, hose mutilated body was found in front of the New York Bank Note Company's building at Sixth avenue and Waverley place on Sunday morning. It was the partial identification of murdered woman, and the discovery that she had a small amount of money, which in all probability furnished the motive for the murder. Medora Robinson, a colored woman, who semployed as a lady's maid by the Delaware, Lackawauna and Western Railroad in the Hoboken station, read the story of the finding of the body in THE SUN, and the description printed there reminded her of a young negress she had seen on Tucsday in the station. She had talked to this woman; had learned she had come from Newark, and that she was bound for New York, where she was going to visit friends. She was also going to try and get a place,

As soon as she got to the station yesterday morning, Miss Robinson called at Superintenlent Reasoner's office, and told him that she thought she had seen the woman. She told the Superintendent about the passenger with whom she had talked. Mr. Reasoner was impressed with her story, and sent for Detective Chris Hanson, one of the company's men. Hanson Superintendent Byrnes was also communicated with, and was asked if he would like to see the girl. He said he certainly would, and requested that she be sent to the Charles street station in charge of a policeman as quickly as possible. Mr. Reasoner told Railroad Detective Hauson to accompany the girl to the station, and also to see that she was not de-tained there, the tone of the message requesting her presence having indicated that if she did know the murdered woman she might be kept for a while. Husson and Miss Robinson arrived at the station about 2 o'clock and were shown nto Capt. Delaney's room, where the few effects of the dead woman were.

The plain gold ring the police found on the third finger of the murdered woman's right and was shown to her first. She said that was just like the ring the woman had worn. Next the piece of purple sateen that was found with the body in the bundle was displayed. Miss "She wore that around her neck for a scarf.

I couldn't be mistaken in that. It was too conspicuous. The color didn't go with her clothes."

When the old-gold table or plane cover in which the body was wrapped was brought out, had had her clothing bundled up in that.

Telling about the woman she had seen with the things, Miss Robinson said that on last Tuesday morning a negress arrived at the Lackawanna station on the 10:17 o'clock train from Newark. Instead of going aboard the ferryboat, she went into the station and sat down in the waiting room. She was there half an hour, and Miss Robinson wondered what she was waiting for, and finally went to where she was sitting and engaged her in conversation. The woman said she had come from Heathsville, Va. She was born there, and her home was there, she said. A white man, who was an agent for a Northern intelligence office, employed her and half a dozen other girls to me North and work as servants. She was a book, and had got a place in Newark. She stayed there less than a month because the work was too hard. The people she worked for were good friends, and told her, when she complained. that they could probably find her a place in New York where the work would be easier. On Monday last they told her to come to New York by the New Jersey Central Railroad, saying that man who had a place for her would meet her at the Liberty Street Ferry. She mistook the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Raliroad for the New Jersey Central, and found herself

in Hoboken in consequence. She said she had some friends in Thompson street, and, since she had missed seeing the man with the place, she thought she would go to them, although she didn't know anything about the city. She told Miss Robinson all about her home and the route she took coming North. Heathsville, she said, was not a railroad place, and she had gone to Fredericksburg to take the train. She had to change cars several times.

Miss Robinson took an interest in her and asked ner questions about herself. The girl showed her a recommendation addressed to "whom it may concern," setting forth good qualities. She had brought that with her from the South. She also had a recommendation from the family in Newark. Her asme appeared on both the recommendations, but Miss Robinson could not remember it, nor could she remember the name of the family for which the girl had worked. Miss Robinson warned her to be careful of herself in New York. She asked her if she had any money. The girl said she had \$30, and she showed it. Miss Robinson cautioned her about letting anybody see the money. She asked her to put it in her bosom for safe keeping. The girl did this. She told the names of her Thompson street friends and the number of their house, but Miss Robinson dail not remember either of these. She thought it would be casy to find the girl's name, and probably the name and address of the Thompson street friends by telegraphing to the Squire of Heathsville, Va.

The Virzinia woman had started for New York at 114s o'clock over the Christopher Street Ferry. Miss Robinson lad directed her to take that ferry because it would land her near Sixth avenue, from whonce she could easily find her way. Cant. Delancy asked the girll's she couldn't be mistaken in her identification. She said she couldn't possibly be mistaken. She remembered the purple scarf and the piano or table cover.

From the bolice station Miss Robinson went to the Morgue with Detective Sergean Nugent of the Central Office squad. The body was in a pauper's coffin in the centre of the floor of the the main room. The lid was off, and all but the face was concealed by a white sheer. The moment the maid looked at the face she exclaimed:

"The Wisselm of the floor of the walked around to the other side of the Heathsville, she said, was not a railroad place. and she had gone to Fredericksburg to take the

claimed: "That's the woman." She walked around to the other side of the box and looked again at the face.
"I'm sure: I'm sure, 'she said, "That's the woman I talked with. There can't be a mis-

Nugent took her then into the Morgue keeper soffice, when, in the presence of the Morgue
keeper and half a dozen detectives and policemen, she repeated the story she had told Capt.
Delaney. It was written down as she told it,
and she signed the statement.

Miss Robinson returned to Hoboken with
Hanson. Capt. Delaney had in the mean time
gone to Folice Headquariers and reported to
Superintendent Hyrnes. The men who had
been working on the case were called into conference. It was decided to search Thompson
street from end to end without waiting for any been working on the case were called into conference, it was decided to search Thompson street from end to end without waiting for any other information and before the story had got out. Not a house was to be missed and every report of a stranger in the street within a week was to be followed up until the stranger was located. As the lob was a big one, the detectives started out on it at once. The Superintendent telegraphed the authorities at Heathsville, Va., and Fredericksburg, Va., for any information they might be able to give. Special orders were given to Capt. Delancy's men as could be spared were detailed to Thompson street to aid the detectives. The orders to the men on post in that precinct and in the adjoining precincts were to look out aspecially for men with bundles of any kind on the theory that it was possible that the murderer might try to dispose of the woman's clothing, or of some parte of it which had been stained with blood.

some parts of it which had been stained with blood. The police were of the opinion after the identification that the woman had come to New York and visited her friends, and probably met her death in their house. They argued that the scarcity of blood in the body, which was discovered at the autopsy, was a proof that there must have been a good deal of blood spilled in the house when the murder was committed and when the legs were cut and the other mutilations were made. It would be difficult to clean this up, and it would be difficult to clean this up, and the others would no longer pay for the asset books, as has always been the custom forty-nine assessors called for estimates the county-indicated for estimates the books, but the restriction of the township a

she was lodging the murderer would not have been able to get this cover to wran up her body. The people with whom she was stopping would be likely to know that she had money, too, and she, probably, told them how she kept it hidden away in her bosom. She may not have told the amount she had, and they may have thought the face or body of the girl to indicate that there had been a struggle before death, and her unclothed condition made it altegrates probable that she had been a struggle before death, and her unclothed condition made it altegrates probable that she had been a struggle before death, and her unclothed condition made it altegrates probable that she had been a struggle before death, and her probably feared to wake her in taking it out, and he tightened the cloth around her neck and strangled her to prevent any outers.

The theory that robbery was the motive for the murder is apparently the only tenable one, it is certain the crime was not one of the kind committed by the Denver strangler, or by Jack the Ripper, as a number of the newspapers auggested yesterday.

It is, of course, not altogether certain that the girl went to the home of her friends. She may have been picked up by some one of whom she inquired her way. Or she may have run across one of the numerous intelligence offices where colored servants are supplied, and may have been sent somewhere from one of them, perhaps to a boarding house. If she admitted that she had any money she almost certainly was, for these places work in with cheap bearding houses, to which they send girls who are strangers in the city to wait until they find places. Places are seldom found until the money is all gone.

Places are seldom found until the money is all gone.

The greatest mystery in the case still is how the body came to be left where it was, and how it was got there without any one seeing it. With horse cars passing down the avenue every lifteen minutes, with two pollecemen almost within a stone's throw, and with the ordinary pedestrian travel on the svenue at all hours day and night, it seems almost an impossibility that the bedly could have been left there without there being witnesses. It is safe to say that there never is a time when that corner is not within sight of some passer by.

If the murder was committed in Thompson street, the body must have been carried or carted at least three blocks, for the upper end of Thompson street is three blocks from Waverley place and Sixth avenue. It is manifest that the body could not have been carried that distance in a man's arms or on his back without being seen.

If was negre could get a wagon at that time.

ley place and Sixth avenue. It is manifest that the body could not have been carried that distance in a man's arms or on his back without being seen.

How a negro could get a wagon at that time of night (between 12 o'clock and 5 A. M.) is a mystery, unless he owned it. Colored men who own wagons in this city are scarce. Those who do are not the kind of men who would commit murder for \$30. It is possible that the murderer may have been a driver and have had the keys to his employer's stable.

It is almost certain that he did not start out with the intention of putting the body where it was found. No same person would do that. He was going to take it somewhere else, perhaps to the river, and, coming to the corner when nobody was very near, he saved the trip to the river by quickly pitching it over the fence.

There is one spot from which the body might have been carried without the aid of a wagon. That is Clinton place. Clinton place is one block from Waverley place. If the murder was committed there, the murderer, after hacking the body up, as he did, to make the parcel smaller, might have started out to take it somewhere. It is perhaps possible that he could get one block with it without being seen. He may have reached the corner of Waverley place, and then seeing somebody turning the corner below he became terror-stricken and tossed it over the fence and ran. There are a great many colored people living in Clinton place, but as a rule they are very peaceable people. The houses are all big tenements, and it would be next to imposable to get such a thing as a body out of one of them without being discovered, so it is almost certain that the body was strill part inquiry was made yesterday all along Sixth avenue on both sides of the street, and in the streets near Waverley place which cross Sixth avenue on both sides of the street, and in the treets near Waverley place which cross Sixth avenue on both sides of the street, and in the streets near Waverley place which cross Sixth avenue on both sides of the street a

away satisfied.

As many as sixty people at the Morgue said they had seen the dead girl. A man, who looked to be 90 years old, was one of the afternoon

to be 90 years old, was one of the afternoon visitors.

"I lest kem," he said, "'cause I know a good many brack folks, an' my wife, she says t' me, 'You go see it an' tell me about it, 'cause maybe you know her.' So I come t' see it."

The old man went in and looked at the body. "'Pear's like she favor Miss Smif's daughter." he said. "I know dat chile. I seen her Thursday in Bleecker street. I was done standin' talkin' t' one o' de belobed sisters o' de church, an' dis chile she come along an' she says, 'good afternoon.' I says 'good afternoon.' I says 'good afternoon.' She do favor Miss Smif's daughter powerful."

When he came outside, the reporter asked him some questions. One was:

him some questions. One was:
"What did you say about Miss Smith's

"What did you say about miss cancer daughter?"
"Wha I say this gal do favor her powerful."
"Is Miss Smitn's daughter missing?"
"Wha that? What that? You say Miss Smif's dead? Wha foh you ask that question?" and he went away shaking his head.
Of the twenty who professed to have seen the girl before her death, not one claimed to know

and he went away shaking his nead.

Of the twenty who professed to have seen the girl before her death, not one claimed to know her name or anything about her, and it is probable that they were mistaken in saying they had seen her.

The detectives brought a great many colored people to the Morgue. One of the men brought there was James Doughas, who was arrested on Thursday by Policeman Tuite of the Church street station in company with a negress who Tuite thought on Sunday was the dead woman. Doughass said she was not the woman he was with, and the police got a despatch from Long Island later saying that that woman was safe, so Doughass was freed from suspicion.

Detectives were working on the case in Elizabeth and in Rahway yesterday. The men in Elizabeth thought they had a clue, and brought a negro to New York with them to look at the body. He couldn't identify it, and the clue amounted to nothing.

Later on in the afternoon two colored girls under the influence of liquor called. The leader of the two dropped on her knees by the side of the box and ejaculated hoarsely:

"My Gawd, it's Lizzie!"

"No: it's Mamie." said the other.

The detectives began to get interested.

"It might be Pearl," suggested the first girl.

"Yes, and it might be Clara, said the other.

"Yes, and it might be Clara, said the other." yes, and it might be clara, said the other.

RELIEF FOR J. E. ADDICKS.

The Restraining Order Vacated in the Bos-

WH.MINGTON, Del., April 1.—In the United States Court this afternoon J. Edward Addicks and his counsel asked Judge Wales to release them from the restraining order granted on Saturday preventing the sale of \$120,000 worth of bonds of the Boston United Gas Company to raise \$90,000 to be paid into the sinking fund, according to an agreement made some time ago. The deed of trust required that when it should be necessary to make a sale of bonds the sale tised twice a week during April in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and London. The salvation York, Philadelphia, and London. The salvation of the company is said to depend upon the payment of the \$90,000, and hence relief from the restraining order was asked.

After sitting from 3 o'clock until 7, Judge Wates released the bonds, saying that it appeared to him as if the action was the beginning of what would prove a long litigation. It only seemed fair, he said, to grant the release. He piaced confidence in the request of Mr. Addicks, but added that, if it was shown that it was misplaced, of course it would be worse for the applicant. Mr. Addicks was then asked to take an affidavit, in which he stated:

"Neither the \$1,300,000 of Boston Gas bonds mentioned in the bill filed in the above-entitled cause, nor any part thereof, were ever or are now pledged or deposited in any manner whatsoever as a special trust fund or security for the protection of the holders of the Bay State Gas Company, the above-named defendant, or any of the said holders."

The Court ordered that Thomas H. McDonnell, the stockholder of the Bay State Gas Company of Hoston at whose instance the restraining order was granted, should appear on Monday next to show cause why he should not enter security for any damage which might come to the company in the event of his failure to prove his case when the matter was decided. of the company is said to depend upon the pay-

No Books for Bergen County Assessors. HACKENSACK, N. J., April 1 .- When the Bergen County Board of Assessors met to-day it was announced that the Board of Chosen Free holders would no longer pay for the assessment books, as has always been the custom. The forty-nine assessors called for estimates by local forty-nine assessors called for estimates by local printers for furnishing the books, but the latter refused to touch the work unless guaranteed their pay. The assessors then adjourned, declaring they could do nothing until authorized by their township and borough authorities to have the books made. The law relating to assessors has been so changed this year that the officials declare they don't know what their duties are, and several of them threaten to resign.

POLICE BILLS IN DOUBT.

PLATE SENATORS WILL TRY TO PARS THEM AS THEY STAND.

Senators Lamy and Stapleton Have Amend ments to Offer Which Are Not Likely to Be Accepted-Chairman Friday Reports Progress on the Brooklyn Trolley Strike Investigation, and Refers to the Pinns-

ALBANY, April 1 .- A very dull session marked the reassembling of the Legislature to-night. Quite a little business was done, but it was also quite little business. The question of the police bills, which do not come up until Wednesday, was as thoroughly discussed as any question appertaining to what was on the calendar. The situation is very much mixed. The fourteen votes for the bills remain intact, and among the Senators who will cast the fourteen votes a great deal of unparliamentary language can be heard. The object of denunciation is the Committee of Seventy primarily, and Mayor Strong comes in for a share of objurga-Major Strong comes in for a share of collega-tion only incidentally. The hapless Seventy, torn as it is with internal dissensions, should be the subject of sympathy, but none can be had for it among the Senators. Echoes have reached here of some of the casual sessions of members of the committee in their down-town headquarters, and the chronic disposition to grumble brings a number of them together frequently. The recent meetings of this character have been even turbulent than the Senate cau-But the crowning indignity to cuses. the once pulseant Seventy is the way the Senators have taken to abusing it. It will be a good thing in a way, if the Senators will take their fists out of each others faces when indulging in the wild delights of a caucus and content themselves with shaking a collective fist at the Seventy while they are twice seventy miles AWAY.

ments to the bills, but he is very reticent as to their scope and character. Neither is he able to tell how he expects to get votes to put the amendments in. Senator Stapleton does not reveal anything more concerning his attitude, but he also has his amendments to offer. One is to amend the reorganization bill so as to give the Mayor the declaing vote in the case of a deadlock in the the Bi-partisan Commission bill so as to incorthe Committee of Ten bills. It looks, therefore, as though the efforts to amend bills will be made only to The pro-Platt Senators will probably vote solidly to pass them as they are, and anily vote sointy to pass them as they are, and will stand the same against propositions to amend. Their efforts to pass the bills will have the same results as the efforts on the other side to amend. If either party to this party controversy look across the chamber for help from the Democrats, they will look in vain. It is their own family affair, and they must settle it themselves.

Among the bills passed in the Senate was Mr. Auditt's Hakery bill, giving the Factory Inspector power to inspect bakeries. It forbids bakers from sleeping in the room where bread is made or baked or stored, and provides for proper sanitary arrangements in and about bakeries.

The Serate, in Committee of the Whole, progressed a number of bills. Senator Bradley caught at least half a dozen Senators by asking an explanation of the bills they sought to move. They were unable to tell anything about the measures and could not even say that they had read them. They all had to be laid aside.

Senator Cantor's bill in relation to the selection of grand juries in New York was progressed. It amends the law constituting the Board to select grand jurors, so as to make it conform with the Constitution in relation to the new titles of the Judges of the Appellate division.

At the same time in the Assembly Mr. Garwill stand the same against propositions to

printed and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The Speaker introduced his second bill of the session, and had it ordered to third reading. It provides for the commitment of tramps and vagrants in Putnam county.

Mr. Burns introduced an important bill. It provides that the civil service rules and laws shall not apply to persons residents of the State, who may now hold or hereafter apply for any position the compensation for which does not exceed \$4 a day in the public departments and upon all public works of the State of New York, and of the cities, counties, towns, and villages of the State of the Sta

and of the cities, counties, toward, and the State.

Senator McMahon's bill ratifying the laying out of St. John's Park in New York city, was passed, as was Mr. Lounsbery's bill appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of buildings for the East New York Reformatory.

Mr. Niles introduced the following concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee:

clary Committee:

Resolved (if the Senate concur), that the following amendment to the Constitution be agreed to and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senatora;

Section 29 of Article III. of the Constitution is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

All prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, poniferitaries, jails, and reformatories in the State shall be kept occupied and employed at labor; and on and after the first day of January, 1857, no such prisoner shall be required or allowed to work at any trade, influstry, or occupation wherein or whereby his labor or time shall be farmed out or contracted to any person, firm, organization or corporation. The Legislature shall provide for the map by my distinction of the manufacture of supplies required for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof.

such prisoners as fast as practicable upon public work or in the manufacture of supplies required for the use of public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof.

Mr. Friday made a report of progress for the committee that has been investigating the trolley strike in brooklyn and got an iextension of time for a week to report further. He said:

"It is but proper to state that, in the judgment of your committee, the financial affairs of the street surface railroads controlled by the Long Islant Traction Company, which under a foreign charter controls almost the entire railroad system of Brooklyn, are in a very critical state, which our report will show when presented. The methods by which the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the Brooklyn, Suburban and Queens County Railroad Company, came under the control of a foreign corporation, known as the Long Island Traction Cempany, a corporation expitalized under the laws of West Virginia at \$30,000,000, are open to grave criticism, if not public condemnation, and show that a signatic deal, which was intended to enrich its promoters, but failed, led up to the present crisis, and has finally ended in general collapse, the company's affairs having passed into the hands of a receiver. Railroads of all kinds perform a public function which is within the province of the State to control, and the State should exercise this controlling power mot only for the protection of its citizens, but for the better protection of its citizens, but for the better protection of life and limb. Our report is partially prepared, but not completed. It will be ready to present within a week.

The Assembly passed a lot of billing power from Ozone Park, and who has bounced about all winter to the great hough the form of the the flow of the State.

The appointment of a committee was provided for to investigate the circumstances of the locking up of a men her of the Assembly in order that the dignity of the members should be preserved and magistrat

Senator Person's, amending the banking law so as to allow banking corporations to merge. Senator Colline's, authorizing the Troy Common Council to change plans of the Public Improvement Commission.

behator Cautor's providing for an extension to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

behator Rice's, authorizing Kingston to borrow Money.

Also amending the charter of Kingston relative to the police force.

Schatter Smeizer's, requiring medical students to have a high school education. nave a high school education.

Also, requiring physicians from other States to be dicensed before practising in this.

Sensior Lexow's, relative to the recording of real Mr. Brush's, relative to the Brooklyn Sunday School rrom the old cemetery in the village of Corinth and reburial in a new cemetery.

Mr. Winne's, providing for repairs to the canal wall in Schenettady.

Mr. Eldridge's, providing for repairs to canal walls of the tilens Falls feeder.

Mr. Audette's, regulating the means of the canal walls of the tilens Falls feeder.

Audette's regulating the manufacture of flour neat food products.

Mr. Highie's, relative to the south county road in Islip and Batylon. Senator Collins's, amending the Troy Park Commis-Seniator Conina's, amending the Toy selection taw.

Mr. F. F. Schulze's, relative to the possession of lands in condemination proceedings.

Mr. Brown's, legalizing acts of Neilie C. A. Guilck as notary public.

Mr. Chambers's, providing for a sewer in the Fifth ward, Troy.

Senator Cantor's, consolidating the Gettyaburg and Chattanooga Commissions, amended by striking out the names of the Commissioners.

These bills were passed in the Assembly:

Mr. Norton's enabling Troy to modify plans of the Public Improvement Commission.
Mr. Almworth's amending the code of civil procedure is relation to entry of judgment.
Mr. J. N. Siewart's, authorizing the Department of Parks in New York to continue the Improvement of Certain residence. AIT. A. N. Swart's, authorizing the Department of Parks in New York to continue the improvement of certain roadways.

Mr. Almsworth's, increasing the amount for which villages may contract with electric tight companies.

Mr. Userd's regulating the choosing of grand juriors in New York.

Mr. Burn's, relating to the acquisition of real property by villages. by villages.
Cutler's, providing for the manner of assessment
lages for opening strees.
Van Keuren's, authorizing the construction of a
of building in Kingston.
Wieman s, authorizing the New York and BrookTinnel Company to construct a tunnel between
York and Brookirn.
M. Cougling, two bills amending generally the New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. M. Coucilins, two bills amending generally the charter of Edgewater.

Mr. Mriday's, for consolidating with the Brooklyn police the force of the late town of Gravesend.

Mr. Ten Ryck's, providing that the Comptroller shall be the custodian of the chancery fund.

Mr. Brown's, forbidding the appointment of court attachés as referees or guardians.

Mr. Lawson's, for the protection of public parks in New York city from nuisances.

Mr. Fairbrother's, appropriating \$1,000 for the Flushing Armory. ting Armory.
Cutler's, to enable owners of land sub-divided
lots to abandon the sub-divisions.
Wieman's, amending the Brooklyn Building W. Senator Sincizer's, for the improvement of the Cay-Senator Sincizer's, for the improvement of the Cayuga and Senece cental.

Senator Pound's, for the additional drainage of
lands in Magara county.

Senator Sullivan's, the John Roberts Claim bill.

Senator Chilitis's, for the adjustment of arrears of
upaul taxes in Queens county.

Mr. Lawson's, prohibiting the construction of railroad on cross streets west of Central Park in New York
city opposite which are Central Park entrances.

Mr. 60y's, restoring the salary of the Surrogate's
transfer tax clerk in New York city to \$4,000.

These bills were introduced: Senator Collins-Authorizing Greenbush to borrow 20,000 to pay awards for changing the grade of Broadway.

Senator Persons—Enlarging the power of town officers within counties of over 300,000 population.

Senator Kilburn—Putting mercantile establishments
under the supervision of the State Factory Inspector
and regulating hours of labor in same.

Senator O'Counter—Authorizing the Jewellers Jeagne
of New York to reincorporate as a fraternal benefit
society.

or New York to reincorporate as a fraternal benefit society.

Also, changing the name of the New York State Institution for the Blind to the New York State School for the Blind.

Also, appropriating \$520 for repairing the canal bank in the values of Gasport.

Also, making the Institution for the Blind a part of the public achool system. mortial monuness, ment Volunteer Infantry who were ensage hattle of Antietam. Mr. Wilks-Enabling the New York city Common Mr. Wilks-Enabling the State Comptroller to council to investigate city departments.

Mr. Reinhardt.—Confirming alterations of the map of the city of New York.

Among the bills advanced to third reading in the Senate were these:

Mr. Corrigan's, transferring to the Public Parks Department the control of two small parks on East Forty-second street, New York city.

Scinitor Smeiger's, authorizing electric railroads to furnish light and power.

Mr. Galingher's, prohibiting railroads on Henry and Clinton streets, Brooklyn.

Senator O'Connor's, appropriating \$17,500 for comparation of the control of the comparation of the first streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. Vicheron's, prohibiting Excise Commissioners from selling liquors, beer, cigars, &c.

Senator Abcarn's, making Decraitve the law providing for sites for police buildings in New York city.

Mr. O'Gradt's, providing Commissioners to propose legislation for cities of the second class.

Senator Mullin's, substituting the President of the Lunacy Commission for the President of the State of prison products.

Signed by the Governor. ALBANY, April 1.-Gov. Morton has approved Chapter 192 - Regulating the practice of midwifery in Niagara county.

Chapter 193 - Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Jefferson county for a fight preserve.
Chapter 194—The Anton Polak Escheat bill (Long Island City).
Chapter 195—Authorizing Yonkers to expend \$300, 000 for its water supply. 10 for its water supply. Chapter 199-Appropriating \$10,600 for completing the Amsterdam armory. Chapter 197-Assemblyman Wieman's bill providing or the election next fail and every two years there-fer of four Aldermen from each Senate district in procklyn. No ward shall have more than one repreoply. ropriating \$10,500 for completing

tive.

pter 108—Assemblyman Siebert's bill authorisuff ito to appropriate a portion of Mastic Park
for high school purposes.

pter 103—Authorizing North Tonawanda to esish an electric light system. apter 200—Assemblyman Kern's bill relating to wn auditors.

Chapter 201—Assemblyman Gleason's bill providing or the assessment and collection of the expense of moving snow and ice from New York city streets disidewalks.

Chapter 202—Assemblyman J. N. Stewart's bill mending the General Village Sewerage act.

Cnapter 203—Senator Parker's bill giving local pards of Health power to enforce health orders and guiations. Boards of Health power to enforce health orders and regulations.
Chapter 204—Providing for an outlet sewer for the joint use of the vilinges of New Brighton and Port Riemond.
Chapter 205—Assemblyman M. Conklin's bill regarding the collection of annual taxes in the village of Port Richmond for Fire Department purposes.

Gov. Morton has also approved Assemblyman J. N. Stewart's bill amending the charter of the city of Mount Vernon in several respects relative to the schools of that city. One of the amendments proposed clothes the Board of Education with exclusive power to license teachers.

ALBANY, April 1.- The New York State Railroad Commission will meet at the Chamber of commerce in New York city at 11 o'clock tomorrow to consider the application of the morrow to consider the application of the Staten Island and Midland Railroad Company for leave to use the trolley system on its road; also, the complaint of T. E. Cross of Pough-keepsic against the New York Central and West Shore railroads as to rates on lumber from New York to Catskill. The Board will also consider its findings in regard to the killing of Mrs. Mary Ann Medinger by a trolley on the Court street line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, opposite St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday night last.

New York City Must Pay Its Back Taxes for the Insane.

ALBANY, April 1.-Commissioner Goodwin Brown of the State Commission in Lunacy said to-day that New York city would have to pay its and a half of dollars, in addition to turning the Islip Asylum property over to the State without compensation, before it would be taken under the State Care of Insane law. The city has re-sisted the payment of this money in the courts on the ground that she took care of her own insane and received no benefits under the State Care act.

ARREST OF THE REV. R. T. COOPER.

Charges of Improper Conduct Investigated New Haven, April 1 .- City Attorney Charles A. Matthewman has been engaged to-day in the investigation of charges of alleged immorality brought against the Rev. Rufus T. Cooper, pastor of the Epworth M. E. Church. Mr. Cooper was brought into Chambers in the City Court shortly after 11 o'clock this morning and was subjected to an examination lasting two hours. The case is one of which the authorities say they have had some knowledge for a year, but they have had some knowledge for a year, but have been unable to act on account of the unwillingness of persone to testify against Mr. Cooper. This morning Mr. Cooper was placed under arrest and confronted with several affidavits. Attorney Matthewman declined to make public the names of those who have made the affidavits in the case.

Mr. Cooper denied some statements in the affidavits and admitted others. He has had many of the best appointments in the gift of the New York East Conference, and had a reputation as a "church builder." He has been in the city three years as pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episconal Church. The Epworth Church building has been erected largely through his efforts in raising money. His term here is just ending. The Rev. Craudall J. North, Presiding Elder of this district, was in the city to-night investigating the charges against Mr. Cooper. The matter will be hrought before the New York East Conference, which will assemble at Stamford on Weitnesday. forence, which will assemble at Stamford Wednesday.

An Old Redeemed Virginia Bond Found Among Gen. Butler's Papers. RICHMOND, Va., April 1.-Gen. William Mahone to-day returned to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State a Virginia State bond for \$34,760 issued to the Commissioners

of the Sinking Fund on Sept. 9, 1858, for bonds redeemed for the State. The bond disappeared from the Capitol in 1865, when the Northern soldiers looted the city. It has recently been returned to Gen. Mahous by the executors of Gen. B. F. Butler, who found it among his papers. The bond is worthless, but its history is interesting here. Jacksonville, Fin., May Now Sell Bonds Jacksonville, Fla., April 1.-W. N. Coler & Co. of New York, who hold \$1,000,000 in Jack-

sonville municipal bonds, which they have been unable to sell on account of injunction proceedings instituted by Col. J. H. Colvin of Chicago, a non-resident taxpayor, may now dispose of them. The United States Supreme Court to-day dismissed Colvin's appeal bill, which establishes the validity of the securities. The proceeds of their sale are to be used for general public improvements here.

LET HIS DAUGHTER DIE. SO SAYS THE CORONER'S JURY OF

MADELINE HUFF'S FATHER.

Charges Him with Criminal Neglect in Failing to Procure the Attendance of a Physician, and Censures Philadelphia Christian Scientists Who Did Attend. PALMYRA, N. J., April 1.- The story of the death of little Madeline Huff was told to Coroner Horner and a jury of nine men this afternoon. The inquest was full of exciting incldents, and as its result the child's parents and members of the Christian Science Association of Philiadelphia were held 'riminally responsi-ble for her death. The investigation was held in a small rear room of Coroner Horner's residence. Attorney Clarence S. Atkinson, acting asdeputy, conducted the investigation. Allen H.

Gangner appeared for the parents. The story began to unfold when Charles L. Huff, a quiet, intelligent, business-like man of 30 years, came to give his testimony. In answer to Mr. Atkinson's questions, Mr. Huff said his child was sick ten days, but he did not know what the matter was. What did the Doctor tell you?" asked Mr.

Atkinson The father hesitatingly said that Dr. Sharp told him the little one had measles. Then, slowly and by fits and starts, punctuated with Mr. Gangner's objections, the father admitted that no doctor was sent for till an hour before the child's death, and when Dr. Sharp did reach the house she was dead. No one had given her any medicine at any time, but she had the best

of care according to their understanding. " Then your understanding of the best of care was to give her no medicine?" asked the deputy

"That was my understanding." "Do you believe in the use of drugs or medicines for healing or curing the sick ?" 'I refuse to answer the question," replied Mr. Huff, eying his counsel, who had interposed

" Were not ordinary remedies used?" Mr. Huff declined to answer, and the most persistent questioning failed to bring out any further information on the subject. Mrs. Huff was next called, but a certificate

from Dr. Beltz to the effect that she was suffering from nervous prostration and was unable to leave her room was presented by the lawyer. Dr. L. L. Sharp, who reached the Huff residence after the child was dead, said that he was asked to give a certificate of death from measies, but declined to do so, and reported the matter to the Coroner. His autopsy showed that the

ter to the Coroner. His autopsy snowed that the real cause of death was catarrhal pneumonia, and that the child's sufferings must have been acute. The disease was certainly curable; it usually yields to treatment, and the doctor was quite positive that if a physician bad been in attendance the child's life could have been saved. If a said there had been quite an epidemic of measles in the neighborhood, but no other deaths so far as he know. measles in the neignborhood, but no other deaths so far as he knew.

Mrs. Rebacca Buchannan, a matronly gentle-woman of middle age, told of a visit to the Huffs while Madeline lay seriously ill. Mrs. Huff said she had no faith in medicine if God

couldn't save her.
"I told her," said Mrs. Buchannan quictly,
"It told only save her, but we should use
the remedies for we are told that faith without
works is dead."

ployed.
"What was the treatment prescribed for the child-how was it to get well?" asked Mr. At-

child-how was it to get well?" asked Mr. Atkinson.
"I can't say," replied Mrs. Reed, with her mild syes on the floor, her hands crossed in her lap.
"What were you doing there?"
"Simply nursing the child, giving her nour-ishment, and seeing that all was orderly and cleanly. I gave her no treatment whatever further than the nursing."
"You prayed over her?"
"It is my custom to pray every day."
"Well, now, wasn't that all that was done?"
"I was there simply to nurse; it was not for me to say. They were the child's parents, who could do as they pleased. No, I never advised them not to have a physician or to have one. I had no right to sugrest."
It was useless for Mr. Atkinson to push his inquiries, Mrs. Reed simply would not give more direct answers. It was uscless for Mr. Ackinson to push his inquiries, Mrs. Reed simply would not give more direct answers.

Under some direct questions from the foreman of the jury, she finally admitted that the parents were depending upon prayer to heal their child, and that they were believers in Christian science. They believed in the power of God alone to heal the child without medicine. The inquest was about to be entied when some one suggested that William F. Randall be called, and as the suggestion was acted upon, a tall, spare, sharp-featured man of perhaps 53, with bald head, snappy black eyes, and a self-satisfied smile, edged through the crowd from a recess in which he had been standing. Coroner Horner put forth the little very red Hible which all the other witnesses kissed and Mr. Randall embraced it tenderly. Nor would he relinquish it after having imprinted the kiss upon it. He said he lives at 1,542 North Thirteenth street, Philisdelphia, and, after a bit of groping about on Mr. Atkinson's part as to his calling, Mr. Randall said;

"Tm a Christian scientist; that's what you want in the said the simple that's what you want in the said the scientist; that's what you want in the said the simple that is the said the simple that is the said the said that is that is what you want in the said the simple that is that is what you want in the said the simple that is the said that is that is what you want in the said the said the said that is the said the said that is the said that the said that is the said that the said t

I'm a Christian scientist; that's what you "I'm a Christian scientist; that a what you want, isn't it?"

Mr. Randall settled back complacently in his chair and answered the string of questions with the air of one who had no time for the common things of life. He knew nothing about the death of the child except what he had heard. He had been called by Mr. Huff to see her last Monday week, in the evening, and he saw her again the following evening. Tuesday, but that was the last he had seen of her. She was then quite sick. quite sick.
"What was the matter with her?" asked Mr.
Atkinson.

Atkinson.
"I suppose it was a belief of measles—put it down measles; I suppose that is what you call

"I suppose it was a belief of measies—put it down measies; I suppose that is what you call it."

"Why were you called?"

"I was called as a preacher of the Gospel."

"Did you use any remedies to heal her?"

"We do not use medicines," replied Mr. Randall calmily.

"Why not?" asked the foreman.

"Because it is contrary to the teachings of Jesus. When He sent the disciples out to preach the Gospel and heal the sick He did not give them a medicine chest. Yes, that is one of the doctrines of Christian science."

"You prayed for the child?"

"I guess that will cover it; yes, say I prayed for it, put it in that shape."

"You believed the child would be cured"

"I had every reason to believe it would."

As soon as the testimony was all in. Mr. Atkinson drew up a complaint under the law of 1894, of which Mr. White, representing l'rosecutor Budd, concluded that Mr. Randall was a self-confessed violator.

Mr. Gangner learned of it and advised Mr. Randall that he could not be held. As the jury filed out into the kitchen to fix upon a verdict Lawyer Gangner insisted that Mr. Randall should not be deprived of his liberty and denounced the proposed arrest. That's a high-handed outrage.

"We have made no complaint," said Mr. Atkinson.

"You lie!" cried Mr. Gangner.

"We have made no complaint," said Mr. Atkinson.

"You lie!" cried Mr. Gangner.

The Coroner stopped the row, and Mr. Randall was allowed to take his train.

The jury deliberated half an hour and found that the child "came to her death without the aid of medical attendance by measies, followed by catarrhal pneumonia, and we find that Charles Huff, the father, is censurably responsible for criminal neglect: and we also censure Mrs. Annie Reed and William F. Randall."

After this remarkable document was duly

Spring Has Come Therefore it is important that the condition

of your health be attended to at once. Spring is the cleansing season and the blood needs cleansing now. It is loaded with impurities. It is thin and impoverished. That is why you have That Tired Feeling

and general weakness. That is why you are troubled with eruptions, are nervous, sleepless, and have no appetite. Spring is the time when every one needs to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, enrich, and vitalize the blood and build up the system before the warmer weather comes. In this way serious illness may be avoided and good health insured through the summer. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. This is the secret of its wonderful success. It cures where all other preparations fail. Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effec-

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, Silversmiths, take pleasure in announcing that the new patterns and artistic creations in Sterling Silver designed for the Spring Weddings of '95 have been successfully executed and are now on exhibition in the art rooms (on the third floor) of their establishment.

> BROADWAY, **NINETEENTH** STREET.

CHINA'S COAST DEFENCES.

Scheme to Place Them Under the Cas

SHANGHAI, March 2.- The latest scheme of he men who have attempted to put efficiency into the Chinese army is to place the coast de-fence under control of the Customs Department and to make Sir Robert Hart responsible for it. This is probably a device of Mr. Detring, who for years served in the Customs Department at Tientsin, but who last year was made Foreign Adviser to the Viceroy of Pechili, and who re cently returned from Japan, where he had gone for years had almost daily proof of the wonder service. It is the only department of the public with fraud, and the only one that is carried on on strictly business principles. Doubtless he has conceived the idea that if the coast defence, which is now nominally in charge of Gen. Von Hanneken, were placed under Sir Robert's control the world would see in a few weeks the same honesty and efficiency in this department as in the current.

trol the world would see in a few weeks the same honesty and efficiency in this department as in the customs.

Mr. Detring is a civilian, and, despite his knowledge of Chinese character and methods, he has gone wholly astray in this scheme. He has ignored the fact that the head of the Customs Department has never had any military training, and that therefore it would be impossible for him to enforce discipline and to exact service. He knows every branch of the customs down to the minutest detail, and the Chinese Government, for over forty years, has given him a free hand. The fact that he has had entire charge of his department explains its efficiency. No meddling or corrupt mandarin has been able to interfere. Hart is a man of great executive force, and the customs service has been his pride. He is rigidly honest, and he has promptly thrown out any subordinates who tried to introduce Chinese methods.

With the single exception of Chinese Gordon he is the only foreigner who has been trusted implicitly by the Pekin authorities. Gordon would not accept office under the Government until he was assured of absolute authority, and his success was due to this freedom from intrigue and corruption. The moment Gordon found that Li Hung Chang had vloiated his own promises given to the Talping leaders who surrendered he resigned. Hart has never had his authority questioned in any way, but if he accepts this new responsibility he will be sure to come to grief.

What amazes any one who watches the methods of the Chinese Government is that the Viceroy and others should not see the necessity of placing of the Chinese Government is that the Viceroy and others should not see the necessity of placing

come to grief.

What amazes any one who watches the methods of the Chinese Government is that the Viceroy and others should not see the necessity of placing the army in command of a foreigner, and of encouraging European adventurers to take service under the dragon flag. The better class of Chinese who form the rank and file of Viceroy Li's army make good soldiers, and equally efficient men could be enlisted in other provinces. Gordon's experience shows how the Chinese private soldier will fight when he has confidence in his commander. There are scores of men of first-class ability in England and on the Continest who would accept positions in the Chinese army if liberal pay and ample authority were given them. What such men did in the Russo-Turkish war is shown by the work of William V. Herbert, "The Defence of Plevna, 1877; written by one who took part in it," The old anti-foreign sentiment prevented China from reorganizing her army in this way, but the crushing losses she has sustained at the hands of Japan and her great humiliation will no doubt lead to a change of method, If she ever does concrushing losses she has sustained at the hands of Japan and her great humiliation will no doubt lead to a change of method. If she over does consent to learn European methods of warfare from skilful army officers, she will become one of the formidable powers of the world. Then will be seen that awakening of China which the Marquis Taeng predicted would shake the world.

Meanwhile the Pekin authorities are not idle, for it is just announced here that a prominent Pekin official, by command of the Emperor, has sent a despatch to Liu Ming-Chuen, the old idjack Flag leader, ordering him to go to the capital as soon as possible. This is the imperial response to the petition which Liu recently sent to the Tsung-li-Yamen, urging that he be allowed to reënlist regiments of his old veterans, now in Tonkin and Kwang-tung, for the defence of Formosa and for the protection of Pekin. There is no question of the ability or the executive force of the Black Flag leader, but the time has gone by for any reorganizing of the Chinese army.

Liu has been in Formosa ever since the out-

has gone by for any reorganizing of the Chinese army.

Liu has been in Formosa ever since the outbreak of the war, and he has sent memorial after memorial to the throne, but in avery case except the last his appeals have been pigeon-holed by Mandarins and Governors. What Liu could have done last fall was to organize several companies of these veterans of the Franco-Chinese war, who would have given the Japs all the fight they wanted. Now he could not possibly got a force together in less than two months. With any energy Marshal Oyawa should be in possession of Pekin by the first of May, if the peace negotiations fall through.

Bible Reading in Public Schools Illegal, SCHANTON, Pa., April 1.-By a decision to-day of Judge Gunster in the Waverly borough of Judge Gunster in the waverly corough school case the reading of the Bible in the public schools of Pennsylvania was declared illegal. Judge Gunster said that denominational religious exercises and instruction in sectarian doctrines have no place in the system of common school education. They are not only not authorized by a public of the system of common school education. ized by any law, common or statutory, but are expressly prohibited and forbidden by the State Constitution.

Youkers Protests Against a Bicycle Path

A number of citizens of Yonkers have protested against the bill introduced in the Legistested against the oil introduced in the Legis-lature providing for the utilization of the top of the old Croton Acueduct for a bicycle path. They say that the path would cost \$250,000, and that the diversion of the land for the use pro-posed would be unconstitutional.

Where Yesterday's Pires Were A. M.—2:35, 746 Greenwich street, Henry Schnepel, damage \$1,000; 11:10, 121 Willett street, Louis Herschkowitz, damage \$1,000; 11:10, 121 Willett street, Louis Herschkowitz, damage \$100.

P. M., 12:35, 476 Lenox avenue, Thomas McKnight, Joseph 292; 3:25, 297 East Eighty-second street, Loseph Cohen, damage trifling; 5:10, 145 Eidrilge street, Frank Trause and Eureka Extinguishing Company, damage \$3,500; 7:50, 104 Cherry street, George Ivory, damage trifling.

JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN. There was a meeting last night in the Builders' League Club, at 117 East Twenty third street, in which the Arbitration Beard, the master plumbers and the walking delegates met in conference. The session was secret.

was secret.

Among the passengers on the French line steamer.

La Bourscome, which arrived from Hadre yest-riday, which arrived from Hadre yest-riday, were Baron De Batz, Baron La Grange, Robert Malane, former United States Minister to Paris, and Comte be Poliginae.

The Park Commissioners resterday advertised in the City Record that, having decided to remove their offices to the Aracial in the Central Park, they would relet the premises now occupied by them at 40 chambers street, under a lease running to May 1, 1850.

The Citizen's line amounces that its steamer's Stra-

relet the premises now occupies by them at 40 chambers sired, under a lease running to May 1, 1853.

The Citizens line announces that its steamers Saratoga and City of Troy will resume their trins to Troy today at 64. M., leaving Pier 40, North River, West Tenth street, daily thereafter, except Saturdays. They will make connections at Troy with the belaware and Hudson and Fitchburg railroads for northern and eastern points.

Deputy Sheriff Henning yesterday received an execution for \$233.276 against the Senenectady Street Railway Company of Schenectady in according to the Schenectady Railway Companys, Judgment for the Schenectady Railway Companys, Judgment for the Schenectady Railway Companys, Judgment for the Schenectady as the company is said to have property here.

Judge Bockman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handral down a decision in the matter of Sarah A. White against Booth Frankel and Edward S. Lausing, Jr., growing out of the troubles of the Bitel Chronido, Brooklya, in Skitch he sector the order authorizing the levy made by the Sheriff of Kings county, and directs the Sheriff to restore the property to the receiver.

Morses, Carriages, &c. ESTABLISHED 1834.

J.M.QUINBY & CO. Newark, N. J.,

Announce their Spring exhibit of high-class carriages, exclusively the product of their own works. Special attention is called to their light two and four passenger vehicles hung on the Quinby spring. which has been pronounced the easiest riding and most comfortable spring in existence by their numerous patrons who have tested it.

Showrooms and manufactory occupy the block opposite the Broad st. station of the D., L. and W.

SPRINKLING WAGONS:
SPRINKLING WAGONS!
WE HAVE THE LATEST AND PRICES.
BEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.
WESTERFIELD'S, 61 Thompson at,

Samuel J. Lee, colored, who succeeded the netorious Franklin J. Moses as Speaker of the
House of Representatives of South Carolina
in 1872, died suddenly in Charleston, S. C., yesterday of heart disease. Lee was born in Abbeys
ville county and was the slave of Gen. Sam McGown, a distinguished Confederate General,
and was his body servant and served with him
throughout the war, after having been wounded,
He managed to secure an education, and when
the reconstruction period came moved to Edgefield county and was elected to the General Assembly, where he was closen Speaker when
Frank Moses was elected Governor. Lee was a
lawyer, and after the overthrow of the reconstruction Government in 1876 he secaped the
fate of indictment that befell most of the officeholders of that period and settled in Charleston, where he secured something of a practice
and the respect and good will of his white legal
brethren.

Mrs. Helen Langdon, widow of Woodburg

and the respect and good will of his white legal brethren.

Mrs. Helen Langdon, widow of Woodbury Langdon, died yesterday of pneumonia at her residence, 719 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Langdon, who was 70 years old, was Miss Helen Colford Jones, daughter of Isaac Colford Jones and Rebecca Mason. Large estates were left to her by her parents and her husband, and the combined estates will fall to Mrs. Langdon's son, Woodbury G. Langdon. Mrs. Langdon was the aunt of Delancev Woodbury and Nicholson Kane, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and of Mrs. Howard Townsend, and among her family connections were the late John Jacob Astor, the Mason Jones, Colford Jones, Jay, and Berryman families. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and the interment will be in the Isaac Colford Jones vault in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

Hezekiah Coffin Wickett, a wholesale dealer in newspapers in Jersev City for thirty years, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning at his home, 770 Grani street. He had been to church Sunday, and was in his customary good health when he went to bed. Mr. Wickett carried on a lucrative business serving newspapers to retail dealers in Hudson county. He was forced out about a year ago by the sharp competition of the American News Company.

The Rev. Angelo Carroll, a former member of the Troy Methodist Conference, died a few days

The Rev. Angelo Carroll, a former member of the Troy Methodist Conference, died a few days ago at San Francisco. He had filled pastorates in West Troy and Waterford, N. Y., and for six

of 1,700.

Henry L. Fish, one of the best-known citizens of Rochester, died yesterday morning. He was Alderman of the Eichth ward for eight years and Mayor in 1807-08 and member of the Executive Board in '76, '77, and '78. He was for twenty-five years engaged in the forwarding business on the canal when it was in its giory, and was prominently identified with canal interests.

De Josiah H. Gauting did vesterday at his prominently identified with canal interests.

Dr. Josiah H. Gautier died yesterday at his residence, 32 Fifth avenue, after a long illness. Dr. Gautier, who was in his 77th year, was a prominent member of the medical profession a generation ago. Charles E. Gautier and Dudley G. Gautier, his sons, survive him. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension.

M. Charles Camille Doucet, the distinguished French dramatic author and member and permanent secretary of the French Academy was found dead in his bed in Paris yesterday. He was 83 years of age.

Henry Ellis, Superintendent of the Cambridge, Mass., Manual Training School, the gift to that city of Frederick H. Rindge, died yesterday,

city of Frederick H. Rindge, died yesterday, aged 36.

Rowland Clegg Hill, third Viscount Hill, died at his seat, Hawkstone Park, Shropshire, on Sunday evening. He was 62 years of age. Martin Van Wagner, one of the oldest residents of Saratoga county, died on Friday at his home at Fortsville, aged 90 years.

There was a slight improvement vesterday in the condition of Mr. David M. Stone, the retired numerous callers at his home in Brooklyn re-ceived no encouragement whatever looking to any prospect of his recovery. Dr. Butler said last night that the batlent was resting quietly, and that the end might be deferred for several

A Wisconsin Bank Suspends Again. STEVENS POINT, Wis., April 1 .- The Commercial Bank of this city, owing to an extended run, closed its doors this morning. Byron B. Parks was appointed receiver. The bank closed its doors last summer during the panic, but opened again. The assets are put at \$100,000 and the liabilities at \$60,000.



air and beautiful the woman who keeps at a distance the com-

air and beautiful—the woman who keeps at a distance the complexion beautifiers, paints and powders, which soon ruin the face. A healthy glow to the skin, a face without wrinkles, and sparkling eyes, will be yours if you keep the system and the special internal organs in good condition. The young girl, or woman, often grows pale, wrinkled and thin, eats little, everything wearies her, she complains of herself as aching and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache, or a tender spine, with a bearing-down weight in the abdomen, or at periods she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain from functional derangements.

Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his long and active experience, met many cases of this kind, for which he used a prescription which was found to cure such difficulties permanently in ninelycight fer cent. of all cases. Having proven so successful, Dr. Pierce put his "Favorite Prescription" on the market, and it is to day sold more largely than any other medicine for the ills of woman.

For all functional derangements, displace-

for the ills of woman.

For all functional derangements, displacements, ulceration, inflammation, and the catarrhal drain from the lining membranes of the special internal organs of women, Dr. of the special internal organs of women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble, and corrects it. Mrs. MARY CRIM. of Frankfurt, Franklin Co.,

Mrs. MARY CRIM. or Mrs. Writes: "A few years ago I took cold, which resulted in female trouble, and affected my whole system. About a year ago, I took chills, had one or two a month; they were very weastn-ing. Had pains in my sides more frequently in left side; gradually grew worse until, finally, I

s Pavorite Pre. Mas. CRIM.